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THE LABOR MARKET REPORT TENNESSEE

NED McWHERTER, GOVERNOR

RAYBURN TRAUGHBER, COMMISSIONER

DATA FOR AUGUST 1987

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CONSUMER EXPENDITURE SURVEY

The Consumer Expenditure Survey, which is conducted by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), was begun in late 1979. The principal objective of the survey is to collect a continuous flow of information on the buying habits of American consumers. The data are used by a wide range of researchers in government, business, labor, and academia. This expenditure information is also needed for periodic revisions of the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

The Consumer Expenditure Survey is ongoing, with rotating panels of respondents participating over time. The continuous flow of data enhances the usefulness of the survey by providing more timely and detailed information on household consumption patterns. The latest available data are for 1984.

The survey consists of two components:

1. The Diary or recordkeeping survey, which is completed by participating consumer units for two consecutive one-week periods; and

2. The Interview survey, in which the expenditures of consumer units are obtained in five interviews conducted every three months.

Each of these components surveys an independent sample of consumer units considered to be representative of the U.S. popuiation. A consumer unit is defined as either

1. All members of a particular household who are related by blood, marriage, adoption, or other legal arrangements;

2. A financially independent person living alone or sharing a household with others, living as a roomer in a private home or lodging house, or living in a hotel or motel; or

3. Two or more persons living together who pool their income to make joint expenditure decisions.

Over the year, 5,000 units are sampled for the Diary survey. The Interview sample is selected on a rotating panel basis, targeting 5,000 units each quarter. The data are collected in 101 areas of the country, including 85 urban areas that have been defined and selected by BLS for the CPI. Because of budgetary constraints in 1981, data collection for the 16 rural areas was temporarily discontinued, but later was reinstated in 1984.

The Diary survey is designed to collect expenditure information on small, frequently purchased items that are normally difficult for respondents to recall. Detailed records are kept for purchases of food and beverages, tobacco, housekeeping supplies, nonprescription drugs, and personal - care products and services. Expenditures incurred while away from home, overnight or longer, are not collected in the Diary survey.

The Interview survey obtains data on the types of expenditures which respondents can recall for a period of three months or longer. Included are relatively large purchases such as those for real property, automobiles, and major appliances or expenditures which occur on a regular basis such as rent, utilities, and insurance premiums. Also covered are global estimates of spending for food and expenditures incurred while on trips. Excluded are nonprescription drugs, household supplies, and small frequently purchased items covered by the Diary survey.

Although food expenditures are collected in both surveys, the estimates may differ because of differences in data-collection methodologies. Respondents in the Interview survey are asked to estimate the number of trips they made to the grocery store for the three-month period prior to the survey, the average expenditures per trip, and the amount for nonfood items. Food expenditures at specialty and convenience stores and on trips are also included; however, respondents in the Diary survey keep an itemized record of daily food expenditures, but exclude food purchased while on trips.

Survey participants record dollar amounts for purchases made during the reporting period, whether or not payment is made at the time of purchase. The amounts include all sales and excise taxes for all items purchased by the consumer unit for itself or others. Both surveys exclude items for which the unit gets reimbursed and business-related expenditures.

There are three important factors to consider when interpreting data from the survey. The first is that these data represent averages. Not all consumer units purchase every item. Thus, an average expenditure for an item may be considerably lower than the actual prices paid by those consumers who purchased the item. The less frequently an item is purchased, the greater will be the difference between the calculated average and the actual purchases.

A second point to remember is that expenditure increases from one year to the next do not correspond directly to price increases. Consumers sometimes substitute less expensive goods and services or cut consumption of the more expensive ones.

The third factor is that the survey includes only direct expenditures. For example, employer-paid health insurance is excluded because the consumer unit does not directly make the expenditure.

Results from the Interview Survey

The 1984 Interview survey found that the average consumer unit consists of 2.6 persons, has an annual income of $23,457, and makes average annual expenditures as listed in Table 1. The items listed are only a selection of those available from the Interview survey.

It is apparent that the average consumer unit spends more on housing than on any other item. The categories of housing, transportation, and food comprise about two-thirds of all expenditures.

Overall, residents of the Western region of the United States spend the most. However, consumer units in the Northeast have the highest expenditures for food, utilities, apparel, and education. Southerners spend the most on home furnishings, gasoline and motor oil, health care, and personal insurance. Residents of the Midwest appear to either have the lowest cost of living among the four areas or are the most frugal.

TABLE 1
AVERAGE ANNUAL EXPENDITURES BY REGION OF RESIDENCE - 1984

ITEMS	ALL CONSUMER UNITS	NORTHEAST	MIDWEST	SOUTH*	WEST
Total, All Items	$20,862	$20,609	$20,004	$20,505	$22,988
Food	3,280	3,526	3,145	3,110	3,485
Alcoholic Beverages	286	321	262	248	348
Housing	6,284	6,181	5,890	6,206	7,093
Shelter	3,949	3,452	3,093	3,294	4,459
Utilities	1,638	1,757	1,733	1,652	1,340
Furnishings	837	699	784	929	910
Apparel	1,107	1,196	1,029	1,082	1,155
Transportation	4,263	3,925	4,149	4,284	4,781
Vehicles	1,813	1,646	1,818	1,835	1,961
Gasoline and Motor Oil	1,058	884	1,061	1,141	1,108
Other Vehicle Expenses	1,137	1,052	1,083	1,119	1,344
Public Transportation	255	343	188	188	368
Health Care	902	872	877	955	878
Entertainment	973	909	940	921	1,186
Education	286	370	292	222	295
Cash Contributions	706	697	727	678	735
Personal Insurance	300	242	299	335	305
Pensions, Social Security	1,628	1,563	1,598	1,602	1,792

* Includes Tennessee.

Results from the Diary Survey

According to the 1984 Diary survey, the average consumer unit spends $57.13 per week on food. About 65 percent of that amount is spent on food to be consumed at home, with beef as the largest single item purchased. A quarter of the food-at-home budget goes for meat and poultry.

TABLE 2
AVERAGE WEEKLY EXPENDITURES FOR SELECTED FOODS BY REGION - 1984

ITEMS	ALL CONSUMER UNITS	NORTHEAST	MIDWEST	SOUTH*	WEST
Food, Total	$57.13	$60.28	$55.80	$53.80	$61.23
At Home	37.31	39.61	37.16	34.76	39.40
Cereals	1.62	1.50	1.72	1.57	1.69
Bakery Products	3.43	3.98	3.55	3.04	3.31
Beef	3.84	4.09	3.79	3.77	3.72
Pork	2.28	2.27	2.48	2.22	2.10
Other Meats	1.55	1.88	1.82	1.25	1.34
Poultry	1.63	1.95	1.32	1.67	1.63
Fish/Seafood	1.28	1.65	.86	1.46	1.12
Eggs	.68	.72	.62	.69	.70
Fresh Milk/Cream	2.46	2.52	2.36	2.36	2.68
Other Dairy Products	2.41	2.80	2.34	1.98	2.83
Fresh Fruits	1.80	2.11	1.74	1.43	2.16
Fresh Vegetables	1.76	2.01	1.62	1.55	2.05
Processed Fruits	1.38	1.68	1.26	1.16	1.60
Processed Vegetables	1.09	1.13	1.07	1.09	1.05
Sugar/Other Sweets	1.42	1.31	1.51	1.31	1.63
Fats/Oils	1.07	.96	1.08	1.07	1.18
Nonalcoholic Beverages	3.43	3.36	3.47	3.25	3.77
Away From Home	19.81	20.67	18.64	19.05	21.83

* Includes Tennessee.

Some variations in spending patterns appear when the data are analyzed by region of residence. The West spends the most on total food, but consumers in the Northeast make larger purchases for food to be eaten at home. The Northeast allots a greater share of its food-at-home budget for meat and poultry (25.7 percent), while Westerners only spend 22.3 percent.

Another notable difference in regional spending includes fish and seafood. While the Midwest spends only 86 cents per week, the Northeast pays out $1.65. Although this item includes canned fish, the availability of fresh fish in an area may have an impact on weekly expenditures. Overall, food expenditures depend on various factors including availability, current prices, and personal preferences.

More Information Available

The data presented in this article represent only a small fraction of what is available from both components of the Consumer Expenditure Survey. Next month's issue of The Labor Market Report, Tennessee will look at how spending patterns vary by family size and income and at expenditure changes of urban consumer units from 1980-1984.

Publications containing information from the survey can be obtained either from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Publications Sales Center, P.O. Box 2145, Chicago, Illinois 60690, or from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

SOURCES: Arizona Labor Market Information Newsletter
Vol. XI, No. 7, July 1987

Consumer Expenditure Survey: Interview Survey, 1982-83, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, February 1986.

Consumer Expenditure Survey: Interview Survey, 1984, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, August 1986.

U.S. Department of Labor, News release USDL: 86-451, November 20, 1986.

COUNTY UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

COUNTY	AUGUST 1987	AUGUST 1986	COUNTY	AUGUST 1987	AUGUST 1986
ANDERSON	7.0	7.7	LAUDERDALE	7.0	9.0
BEDFORD	7.5	10.6	LAWRENCE	13.4	20.4
BENTON	10.9	15.6	LEWIS	10.1	16.1
BLEDSOE	4.9	7.1	LINCOLN	5.5	9.3
BLOUNT	6.1	9.6	LOUDON	6.9	7.6
BRADLEY	5.7	7.4	MACON	6.9	11.1
CAMPBELL	13.3	13.5	MADISON	8.6	8.3
CANNON	13.9	12.9	MARION	12.0	11.6
CARROLL	9.5	12.0	MARSHALL	5.8	9.1
CARTER	6.6	7.8	MAURY	6.5	9.0
CHEATHAM	3.7	4.0	MCMINN	8.5	8.7
CHESTER	8.1	11.8	MCNAIRY	10.1	13.7
CLAIBORNE	7.9	9.2	MEIGS	8.3	10.7
CLAY	3.9	4.5	MONROE	6.8	9.0
COCKE	10.1	13.5	MONTGOMERY	8.4	8.9
COFFEE	8.0	8.1	MOORE	5.3	5.5
CROCKETT	7.0	11.2	MORGAN	10.3	13.2
CUMBERLAND	7.1	9.5	OBION	5.9	7.2
DAVIDSON	3.9	4.1	OVERTON	10.6	12.8
DECATUR	10.3	16.6	PERRY	14.1	26.1
DEKALB	8.0	11.1	PICKETT	14.1	23.3
DICKSON	5.6	6.4	POLK	8.6	10.4
DYER	8.8	8.8	PUTNAM	6.1	7.8
FAYETTE	7.4	9.2	RHEA	10.0	10.0
FENTRESS	10.6	19.9	ROANE	6.2	7.1
FRANKLIN	6.2	8.0	ROBERTSON	5.5	6.9
GIBSON	8.3	11.5	RUTHERFORD	7.1	6.3
GILES	8.1	13.6	SCOTT	14.2	22.1
GRAINGER	8.5	12.1	SEQUATCHIE	11.4	13.6
GREENE	9.4	11.0	SEVIER	5.1	7.6
GRUNDY	13.3	13.2	SHELBY	5.7	6.5
HAMBLEN	8.4	10.8	SMITH	5.0	6.3
HAMILTON	5.6	6.4	STEWART	9.1	8.5
HANCOCK	8.3	10.8	SULLIVAN	8.5	7.1
HARDEMAN	8.4	9.2	SUMNER	6.2	8.0
HARDIN	8.5	12.8	TIPTON	6.3	6.9
HAWKINS	6.0	8.4	TROUSDALE	4.4	4.6
HAYWOOD	10.2	13.7	UNICOI	5.9	7.8
HENDERSON	9.5	13.0	UNION	9.1	7.8
HENRY	20.6	11.5	VAN BUREN	7.2	11.6
HICKMAN	6.3	8.5	WARREN	9.7	14.0
HOUSTON	15.5	12.9	WASHINGTON	5.5	6.8
HUMPHREYS	17.1	11.3	WAYNE	10.3	15.4
JACKSON	14.4	11.7	WEAKLEY	4.8	6.3
JEFFERSON	6.7	9.4	WHITE	7.0	12.8
JOHNSON	10.1	20.0	WILLIAMSON	2.8	2.7
KNOX	5.7	5.9	WILSON	5.5	5.7
LAKE	7.0	10.2			

TENNESSEE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	August 1986				Revised July 1987				Preliminary August 1987			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemploy.	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemploy.	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemploy.	Rate
U. S. 1/	119,471,000	111,515,000	7,955,000	6.7	122,105,000	114,652,000	7,453,000	6.1	121,614,000	114,527,000	7,088,000	5.8
TENNESSEE 2/	2,305,700	2,127,900	177,800	7.7	2,335,800	2,170,300	165,500	7.1	2,323,300	2,170,100	153,200	6.6
MSAs												
CHATTANOOGA	198,700	185,600	13,100	6.6	200,800	188,600	12,200	6.1	201,200	189,600	11,600	5.8
JOHNSON CITY, KINGSPORT, AND BRISTOL	207,800	193,000	14,800	7.1	213,600	197,700	15,900	7.4	212,000	197,200	14,800	7.0
KNOXVILLE	274,200	254,700	19,500	7.1	278,200	259,900	18,300	6.6	276,900	260,200	16,700	6.0
MEMPHIS	439,000	410,200	28,800	6.6	442,000	415,500	26,500	6.0	440,800	415,300	25,500	5.8
NASHVILLE	502,700	477,900	24,800	4.9	509,100	484,700	24,400	4.8	503,900	480,600	23,300	4.6

1/ Error range for these estimates is plus or minus 0.2 percentage points.
2/ Error range for these estimates cannot be computed.

Tennessee's estimated unemployment rate for August was 6.6 percent, down five-tenths of a percentage point from the July rate of 7.1 percent. It was the lowest August unemployment rate since 1979 when the unemployment rate was 5.3 percent.

The rate has followed a seasonal trend that occurs annually in August as the tourist season slows and students begin to return to school. This seasonal change is also reflected in the national unemployment rate, which decreased three-tenths of a percentage point to 5.8 percent.

The decline in unemployment was widespread with 79 counties experiencing a drop in the unemployment rate. The rate increased in 15 counties and remained the same in one county.

From July to August manufacturing increased by 4,200 jobs while on a year-to-year comparison approximately 3,700 jobs were created. Much of the manufacturing growth occurred in the textile, apparel, and furniture and fixtures industries. From August 1986 to August 1987 the apparel industry grew from 64,200 jobs to 65,300, and the textile industry was up from 23,100 to 23,900, resulting in a growth of 1,900 jobs. Over the same period the furniture and fixtures industry grew by 2,800.

On a month-to-month comparison, from July to August apparel was up by 1,200; construction rose by 1,100; and furniture and fixtures grew by 700 jobs. Major decreases were experienced in services, which declined by 1,500 jobs, and in eating and drinking places, which dropped by 1,400 as a result of seasonal trends.

STATEWIDE

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands) *

INDUSTRY	AUGUST 1986	JULY 1987	AUGUST 1987	Net Change AUG. 1986 to AUG. 1987	Net Change JUL. 1987 to AUG. 1987
TOTAL	1937.8	1997.7	2001.9	64.1	4.2
Manufacturing	494.0	493.5	497.7	3.7	4.2
Durable Goods	240.7	238.7	240.9	0.2	2.2
Lumber & Wood Products	19.5	19.8	20.0	0.5	0.2
Furniture & Fixtures	24.9	27.0	27.7	2.8	0.7
Stone, Clay, Glass, & Concrete	14.3	14.6	14.6	0.3	0.0
Primary Metal Industries	16.2	15.7	16.2	0.0	0.5
Fabricated Metal Products	40.5	36.8	37.1	-3.4	0.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	37.4	35.6	35.9	-1.5	0.3
Electrical & Electronic Machinery	35.5	36.4	36.5	1.0	0.1
Transportation Equipment	32.3	32.8	32.7	0.4	-0.1
Instruments & Related Products	9.7	9.3	9.5	-0.2	0.2
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	10.4	10.7	10.7	0.3	0.0
Nondurable Goods	253.4	254.8	256.8	3.4	2.0
Food & Kindred Products	40.0	40.2	40.3	0.3	0.1
Meat Products	8.0	8.2	7.9	-0.1	-0.3
Dairy Products	3.2	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.0
Tobacco Manufactures	1.4	1.3	1.3	-0.1	0.0
Textile Mill Products	23.1	23.5	23.9	0.8	0.4
Knitting Mills	11.6	11.8	12.1	0.5	0.3
Yarn & Thread Mills	2.9	2.7	2.8	-0.1	0.1
Apparel Products	64.2	64.1	65.3	1.1	1.2
Paper & Allied Products	18.2	18.7	18.7	0.5	0.0
Printing, Publishing, & Allied Indus.	31.4	31.3	31.4	0.0	0.1
Chemicals & Allied Products	39.3	39.0	38.9	-0.4	-0.1
Petroleum Refining & Related Indus.	1.0	0.9	0.8	-0.2	-0.1
Rubber & Miscellaneous Plastics	24.5	25.5	25.7	1.2	0.2
Leather & Leather Products	10.2	10.3	10.5	0.3	0.2
Nonmanufacturing	1443.7	1504.2	1504.2	60.5	0.0
Mining	7.7	7.1	6.9	-0.8	-0.2
Construction	94.7	102.2	103.3	8.6	1.1
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	98.1	99.4	99.7	1.6	0.3
Trade	456.6	481.9	482.1	25.5	0.2
Wholesale Trade	121.3	129.0	129.4	8.1	0.4
Wholesale Durable Goods	69.5	72.7	72.8	3.3	0.1
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	51.8	56.3	56.6	4.8	0.3
Retail Trade	335.3	352.9	352.7	17.4	-0.2
Building Materials & Garden Supp.	13.3	13.3	13.1	-0.2	-0.2
General Merchandise Stores	48.8	50.9	51.0	2.2	0.1
Food Stores	55.0	56.9	57.6	2.6	0.7
Automotive Dirs. & Serv. Stations	40.0	40.8	41.4	1.4	0.6
Apparel & Accessory Stores	17.2	18.0	18.0	0.8	0.0
Furniture & Home Furnishings	12.7	12.8	12.9	0.2	0.1
Eating & Drinking Places	109.6	120.9	119.5	9.9	-1.4
Miscellaneous Retail	38.7	39.3	39.2	0.5	-0.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	95.9	98.0	98.0	2.1	0.0
Banking	26.7	26.8	26.9	0.2	0.1
Insurance Carriers	22.8	23.1	23.1	0.3	0.0
Services	391.8	410.5	409.0	17.2	-1.5
Hotels & Other Lodging	31.4	30.9	31.0	-0.4	0.1
Personal Services	25.1	27.5	27.5	2.4	0.0
Business Services	75.2	76.2	74.7	-0.5	-1.5
Health Services	127.8	132.9	133.6	5.8	0.7
Hospitals	63.7	68.4	68.7	5.0	0.3
Government	299.0	305.1	305.2	6.2	0.1
Federal	62.0	64.9	65.1	3.1	0.2
State & Local	237.0	240.2	240.1	3.1	-0.1
State	68.3	71.2	70.4	2.1	-0.8
Local	168.7	169.0	169.7	1.0	0.7

*Data includes all full and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

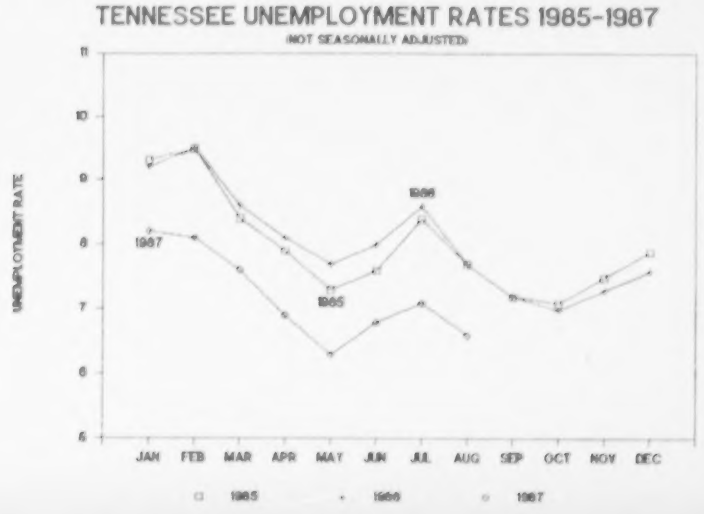
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

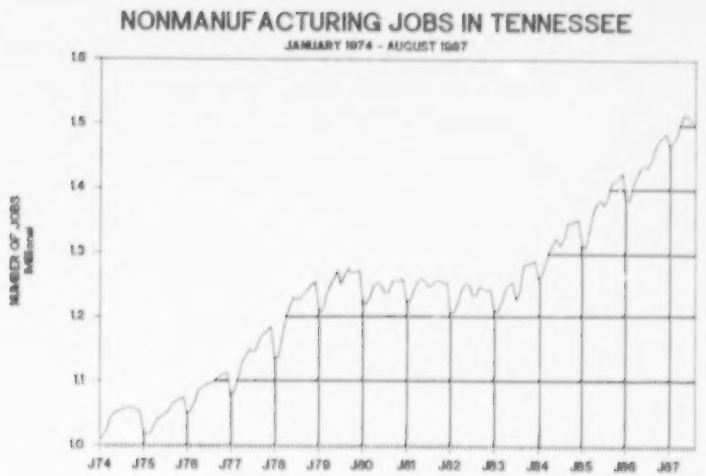
July 1, 1986, through June 30, 1987

OPENINGS RECEIVED	OPENINGS FILLED	NEW AND RENEWAL APPLICATIONS	INDIVIDUALS PLACED	INDIVIDUALS COUNSELED
127,731	83,915	309,866	70,572	4,320

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings August 1986	Average Weekly Earnings July 1987	Average Weekly Earnings August 1987	Average Weekly Hours August 1986	Average Weekly Hours July 1987	Average Weekly Hours August 1987	Average Hourly Earnings August 1986	Average Hourly Earnings July 1987	Average Hourly Earnings August 1987
All Manufacturing	357.32	362.71	363.96	41.5	40.8	41.5	8.61	8.89	8.77
Durable Goods	377.73	367.32	383.16	41.6	40.9	41.2	9.08	9.47	9.30
Lumber & Wood Products	243.86	251.22	255.07	41.9	41.8	42.3	5.82	6.01	6.03
Furniture & Fixtures	291.27	279.73	282.90	39.9	37.1	38.7	7.30	7.54	7.31
Stone, Clay, Glass, & Conc.	532.43	490.39	512.33	46.5	44.5	45.5	11.45	11.02	11.26
Primary Metal Industries	419.62	501.38	500.69	42.3	43.0	43.2	9.92	11.66	11.59
Fabricated Metal Products	392.06	380.16	386.98	41.4	40.4	41.7	9.47	9.41	9.28
Machinery	358.48	385.22	386.40	41.3	41.6	42.0	8.68	9.26	9.20
Instruments & Related Prod.	350.20	363.53	374.14	41.2	40.8	40.8	8.50	8.91	9.17
Nondurable Goods	336.58	338.22	344.43	41.4	40.7	41.8	8.13	8.31	8.24
Food & Kindred Products	339.06	360.36	342.38	40.9	42.0	41.3	8.29	8.58	8.29
Textile Mill Products	273.97	291.45	283.40	41.7	42.3	41.8	6.57	6.89	6.78
Apparel Products	197.02	195.50	205.88	37.6	37.5	38.7	5.24	5.32	5.32
Paper & Allied Products	484.12	468.60	478.67	45.5	44.0	45.2	10.64	10.65	10.59
Chemical & Allied Prod.	432.23	471.65	492.62	40.7	40.8	44.5	10.62	11.56	11.07
Rubber & Misc. Plastics	436.63	405.32	433.16	44.6	41.7	43.1	9.79	9.72	10.05
Leather & Leather Products	242.20	260.83	249.90	40.1	41.6	40.9	6.04	6.27	6.11





STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

STATE BENEFIT PROGRAM

CLAIMS	August 1986	July 1987	August 1987
Initial Claims	32,875	57,364	23,911
Continued Weeks Claimed	157,430	178,020	143,824
Nonmonetary Determinations	2,640	3,224	2,676
Appeals Decisions	964	1,281	1,178
Lower Authority	788	1,094	1,019
Higher Authority	176	187	159
Hearings-Other States	0	0	0
BENEFITS			
Amount Paid	$12,808,653	$13,894,649	$13,469,957
Benefit Weeks Paid	138,695	144,484	126,819
Average Weekly Benefit Amount	$ 92	$ 98	$ 100
First Payments	10,780	14,882	8,360
Final Payments	3,240	3,174	3,646
Average Weeks Duration	12	12	12
Trust Fund Balance	$425,453,761	$469,547,302	$495,061,441

FEDERAL BENEFIT PROGRAMS

	August 1986	July 1987	August 1987
FORMER FEDERAL EMPLOYEES:			
Benefits Paid	$472,854	$592,227	$618,394
Benefit Weeks Paid	2,827	3,167	3,344
Initial Claims	376	536	361
Continued Weeks Claimed	3,154	3,456	3,476
Appeals Decisions	26	10	15
FORMER MILITARY PERSONNEL:			
Benefits Paid	$209,291	$198,666	$184,403
Benefit Weeks Paid	1,732	1,496	1,372
Initial Claims	261	347	201
Continued Weeks Claimed	1,978	1,714	1,536
Appeals Decisions	6	14	4

CHATTANOOGA MSA

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands) *

INDUSTRY	August 1986	July 1987	August 1987	Net Change August 1986 to August 1987	Net Change July 1987 to August 1987
TOTAL	177.8	180.0	181.7	3.9	1.7
Manufacturing	43.9	42.8	43.5	-0.4	0.7
Durable Goods	17.0	15.7	16.0	-1.0	0.3
Lumber & Wood Products	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
Stone, Clay, Glass, & Concrete	1.7	1.6	1.6	-0.1	0.0
Primary Metals Industries	3.8	3.7	3.8	0.0	0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	3.9	3.2	3.2	-0.7	0.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.9	1.5	1.5	-0.4	0.0
All Other Durable Goods	5.1	5.1	5.3	0.2	0.2
Nondurable Goods	26.9	27.1	27.5	0.6	0.4
Food & Kindred Products	6.6	7.2	7.3	0.7	0.1
Textile Mill Products	11.1	10.9	11.1	0.0	0.2
Knitting Mills	2.3	2.6	2.7	0.4	0.1
Apparel Products	1.4	1.1	1.2	-0.2	0.1
Paper & Allied Products	1.5	1.7	1.7	0.2	0.0
Printing, Publishing, & Allied Ind.	1.9	2.0	2.0	0.1	0.0
Chemicals & Allied Products	3.2	3.3	3.4	0.2	0.1
All Other Nondurable Goods	1.2	0.9	0.8	-0.4	-0.1
Nonmanufacturing	133.9	137.2	138.2	4.3	1.0
Mining	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	7.1	7.4	7.4	0.3	0.0
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	8.8	8.6	8.5	-0.3	-0.1
Trade	41.8	42.7	43.3	1.5	0.6
Wholesale Trade	10.7	11.1	11.2	0.5	0.1
Wholesale Durable Goods	6.4	6.6	6.6	0.2	0.0
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	4.3	4.5	4.6	0.3	0.1
Retail Trade	31.1	31.6	32.1	1.0	0.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	11.3	12.2	12.2	0.9	0.0
Services	34.1	35.0	35.1	1.0	0.1
Government	29.8	30.3	30.7	0.9	0.4
Federal	9.0	10.3	10.5	1.5	0.2
State & Local	20.8	20.1	20.1	-0.7	0.0
State	5.2	5.4	5.4	0.2	0.0
Local	15.6	14.7	14.7	-0.9	0.0

Includes Hamilton, Marion, and Sequatchie counties in Tennessee and Catoosa, Dade, and Walker counties in Georgia.

* Data include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay week which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

The Chattanooga MSA unemployment rate decreased from 6.1 percent to 5.8 percent. Total nonagricultural employment increased by 1,700 jobs to 181,700. Manufacturing employment increased by 700 jobs to 43,500. The largest increases were reported in textile mills (+200) and all other durable goods (+200). Nonmanufacturing employment increased by 1,000 jobs to 138,200. The largest increases were reported in retail trade (+500), due to the opening of a new shopping center, and federal government (+200).

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

July 1, 1986, through June 30, 1987

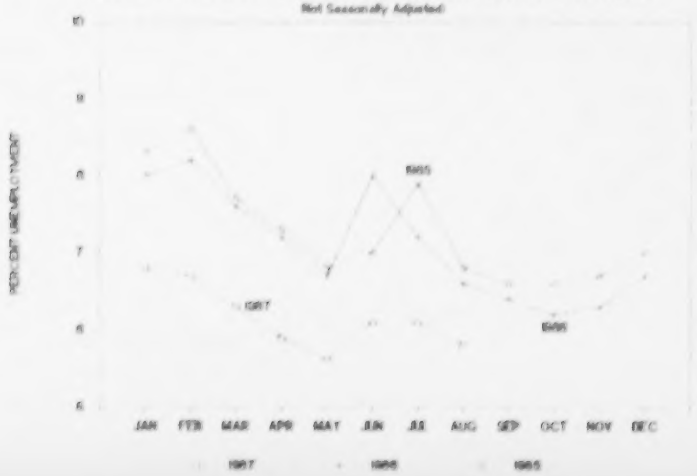
OPENINGS RECEIVED	OPENINGS FILLED	NEW AND RENEWAL APPLICATIONS	INDIVIDUALS PLACED	INDIVIDUALS COUNSELED
5,533	3,942	18,778	3,366	294

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings August 1986	Average Weekly Earnings July 1987	Average Weekly Earnings August 1987	Average Weekly Hours August 1986	Average Weekly Hours July 1987	Average Weekly Hours August 1987	Average Hourly Earnings August 1986	Average Hourly Earnings July 1987	Average Hourly Earnings August 1987
All Manufacturing	318.84	324.69	330.27	41.3	41.1	41.8	7.72	7.90	7.90
Durable Goods	363.32	368.73	361.42	42.1	39.9	41.4	8.63	8.74	8.73
Stone, Clay, Glass, & Conc.	395.68	411.52	426.86	42.5	42.6	45.8	9.31	9.66	9.32
Iron & Steel Foundries	399.54	390.15	410.21	43.1	42.5	43.5	9.27	9.18	9.43
Fabricated Metal Products	394.69	413.71	425.38	40.9	40.6	41.5	9.65	10.19	10.25
Machinery, Except Elect.	470.93	438.74	436.16	45.9	40.4	39.4	10.26	10.86	11.07
Nondurable Goods	292.03	309.74	311.54	40.9	41.8	42.1	7.14	7.41	7.40
Textile Mill Products	259.06	286.12	286.37	42.4	45.2	45.6	6.11	6.33	6.28
Knitting Mills	230.74	241.60	235.66	41.5	41.8	41.2	5.56	5.78	5.72
Paper & Allied Products	538.59	527.81	494.48	52.7	50.8	47.5	10.22	10.39	10.41
Chemicals & Allied Prod.	416.46	360.69	386.89	39.4	33.0	35.3	10.57	10.93	10.96

CHATTANOOGA MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

Not Seasonally Adjusted



JOHNSON CITY, KINGSPORT, AND BRISTOL MSA

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)*

INDUSTRY	August 1986	July 1987	August 1987	Net Change August 1986 to August 1987	Net Change July 1987 to August 1987
TOTAL	151.9	154.6	154.8	2.9	0.2
Manufacturing	51.9	52.3	52.0	0.1	-0.3
Durable Goods	19.9	19.9	19.7	-0.2	-0.2
Lumber & Wood Products and Furniture & Fixtures	1.9	2.2	2.2	0.3	0.0
Stone, Clay, Glass, & Concrete	2.3	2.4	2.3	0.0	-0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	2.4	2.2	2.2	-0.2	0.0
Machinery and Trans. Equipment	9.5	9.4	9.1	-0.4	-0.3
All Other Durable Goods	3.8	3.7	3.9	0.1	0.2
Nondurable Goods	32.1	32.4	32.3	0.2	-0.1
Food & Kindred Products	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
Textile Mill Products	2.5	2.6	2.7	0.2	0.1
Apparel Products	4.8	5.0	4.9	0.1	-0.1
Paper & Allied Products and Printing, Publishing, Allied Ind.	6.0	6.1	6.0	0.0	-0.1
All Other Nondurable Goods	16.4	16.3	16.3	-0.1	0.0
Nonmanufacturing	99.9	102.3	102.8	2.9	0.5
Mining	0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.0
Construction	5.4	5.8	6.1	0.7	0.3
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	6.3	6.3	6.2	0.0	0.0
Trade	34.2	35.1	34.7	0.5	-0.4
Wholesale Trade	6.5	6.3	6.3	-0.2	0.0
Retail Trade	27.7	28.8	28.5	0.8	-0.3
Finance, Insurance,& Real Estate	4.9	5.0	5.0	0.1	0.0
Services	26.3	26.8	27.0	0.7	0.2
Government	22.7	23.2	23.6	0.9	0.4
Federal	3.8	3.8	3.8	0.0	0.0
State & Local	18.9	19.4	19.8	0.9	0.4
State	4.4	4.6	4.5	0.1	-0.1
Local	14.5	14.8	15.3	0.8	0.5

Includes Washington, Carter, Unicoi, Sullivan, and Hawkins counties in Tennessee and Washington County, Scott County and Bristol City in Virginia.

* Data include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay week which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

July 1, 1986, through June 30, 1987

OPENINGS		NEW AND RENEWAL	INDIVIDUALS	
RECEIVED	FILLED	APPLICATIONS	PLACED	COUNSELED
7,686	4,867	23,966	4,340	78

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	August 1986	July 1987	August 1987	August 1986	July 1987	August 1987	August 1986	July 1987	August 1987
All Manufacturing	354.31	351.84	361.26	40.4	39.4	40.5	8.77	8.93	8.92
Durable Goods	413.91	409.37	421.68	40.9	39.9	40.9	10.12	10.26	10.31
Stone, Clay, Glass, & Conc.	314.28	347.76	348.30	36.0	41.4	39.4	8.73	8.40	8.84
Machinery, Except Elect.	426.42	367.43	391.00	46.0	40.6	42.5	9.27	9.05	9.20
Nondurable Goods	274.82	276.32	282.96	39.6	38.7	39.8	6.94	7.14	7.11
Food & Kindred Products	279.03	277.01	289.67	42.6	39.8	41.5	6.55	6.96	6.98
Textile Mill Products	251.62	237.98	237.19	44.3	39.4	39.4	5.68	6.04	6.02
Apparel Products	238.37	235.61	243.81	36.9	36.7	37.8	6.46	6.42	6.45

The Tri-Cities MSA unemployment rate decreased from 7.4 percent to 7.[illegible] percent. Total nonagricultural employment increased slightly by 200 jobs to 154,800. Manufacturing employment decreased by 300 jobs to 52,000. The largest decrease was reported in machinery and transportation equipment (-300) due to the closing of a plant. Nonmanufacturing employment increased by 500 jobs to 102,800, with the largest increases reported in government (+400), construction (+300), and services (+200). This was offset by a seasonal decline in trade (-400).

The table "Hours and Earnings of Production Workers" on pages 8 and 9 have been reversed. The table on page 8 should be on page 9. The table on page 9 should be on page 8.

KNOXVILLE MSA

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)*

INDUSTRY	August 1986	July 1987	August 1987	Net Change August 1986 to August 1987	Net Change July 1987 to August 1987
TOTAL	237.5	238.7	239.4	1.9	0.7
Manufacturing	50.5	47.6	47.7	-2.8	0.1
Durable Goods	28.8	26.0	25.7	-3.1	-0.3
Lumber & Wood Products	2.1	2.2	2.2	0.1	0.0
Furniture & Fixtures	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
Stone, Clay, Glass, & Concrete	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.6	2.2	2.2	-0.4	0.0
All Other Durable Goods	20.7	18.1	17.8	-2.9	-0.3
Nondurable Goods	21.7	21.6	22.0	0.3	0.4
Food & Kindred Products	4.1	4.2	4.2	0.1	0.0
Textile Mill Products	3.1	3.0	3.1	0.0	0.1
Apparel Products	8.8	8.6	9.0	0.2	0.4
Printing, Publishing, & Allied Ind.	2.7	2.6	2.6	-0.1	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	3.0	3.2	3.1	0.1	-0.1
Nonmanufacturing	187.0	191.1	191.6	4.6	0.5
Mining	2.1	1.7	1.7	-0.4	0.0
Construction	11.8	11.6	11.8	0.0	0.2
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	9.2	9.5	9.8	0.6	0.3
Trade	61.1	60.5	60.2	-0.9	-0.3
Wholesale Trade	14.4	14.4	14.2	-0.2	-0.2
Wholesale Durable Goods	9.4	9.4	9.3	-0.1	-0.1
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	5.0	5.0	4.9	-0.1	-0.1
Retail Trade	46.6	46.1	46.0	-0.6	-0.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	8.5	8.8	8.8	0.3	0.0
Services	48.8	50.7	50.6	1.8	-0.1
Government	45.6	48.4	48.6	3.0	0.2
Federal	8.1	8.3	8.5	0.4	0.2
State & Local	37.5	40.0	40.1	2.6	0.1
State	17.8	19.3	19.2	1.4	-0.1
Local	19.7	20.7	21.0	1.3	0.3

Includes Anderson, Blount, Grainger, Jefferson, Knox, Sevier, and Union counties.

* Data include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay week which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

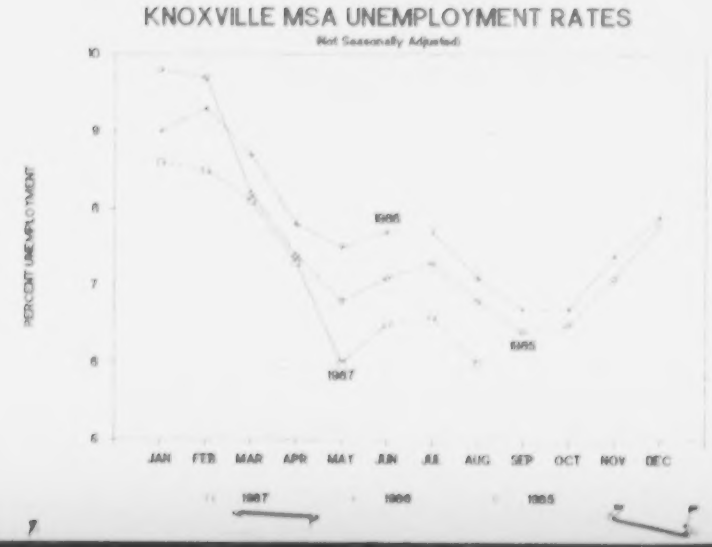
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

July 1, 1986, through June 30, 1987

OPENINGS		NEW AND RENEWAL	INDIVIDUALS	
RECEIVED	FILLED	APPLICATIONS	PLACED	COUNSELED
16,052	9,794	33,482	8,065	334

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	August 1986	July 1987	August 1987	August 1986	July 1987	August 1987	August 1986	July 1987	August 1987
All Manufacturing	404.04	389.06	407.64	44.4	41.7	43.0	9.10	9.33	9.48
Durable Goods	384.47	374.19	360.80	46.1	44.6	44.0	8.34	8.39	8.20
Fabricated Metal Prod.	409.03	420.16	420.16	41.4	41.6	41.6	9.88	10.10	10.10
Machinery & Trans. Equip.	425.50	404.61	382.45	50.0	46.4	45.1	8.51	8.76	8.48
Nondurable Goods	414.90	398.40	437.99	43.4	39.8	42.4	9.56	10.01	10.33
Food & Kindred Products	344.84	339.83	348.57	41.2	39.7	41.3	8.37	8.56	8.44
Apparel Products	227.24	141.40	122.75	43.7	28.0	24.6	5.20	5.05	4.99



The Knoxville MSA unemployment rate decreased from 6.6 percent to 6.0 percent. Total nonagricultural employment increased by 700 jobs to 239,400. Manufacturing employment increased slightly by 100 jobs to 47,700. The largest increase was reported in apparel (+400). This was offset by a decrease in all other durable goods (-300). Nonmanufacturing employment increased by 500 jobs with the largest increases reported in construction (+200); government (+200); and transportation, communication, and public utilities (+300). The largest decrease was reported in trade (-300) due to seasonal factors.

MEMPHIS MSA

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands) *

INDUSTRY	August 1986	July 1987	August 1987	Net Change August 1986 to August 1987	Net Change July 1987 to August 1987
TOTAL	407.3	415.2	415.7	8.4	0.5
Manufacturing	52.7	52.6	53.0	0.3	0.4
Durable Goods	22.5	22.4	22.3	-0.2	-0.1
Lumber & Wood Products	2.8	2.7	2.8	0.0	0.1
Sawmills & Planing Mills	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Furniture & Fixtures	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	5.0	4.9	4.9	-0.1	0.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	3.7	3.9	3.9	0.2	0.0
Electrical & Electronic Machinery	2.4	2.7	2.5	0.1	-0.2
All Other Durable Goods	6.7	6.3	6.3	-0.4	0.0
Nondurable Goods	30.2	30.2	30.7	0.5	0.5
Food & Kindred Products	7.8	7.7	7.6	-0.2	-0.1
Bakery Products	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Apparel Products	1.9	2.0	2.1	0.2	0.1
Paper & Allied Products	6.8	6.7	6.9	0.1	0.2
Printing, Publishing, & Allied Ind.	5.0	4.9	5.1	0.1	0.2
Chemicals & Allied Products	6.6	6.9	7.0	0.4	0.1
All Other Nondurable Goods	2.1	2.0	2.0	-0.1	0.0
Nonmanufacturing	354.6	362.6	362.7	8.1	0.1
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Construction	19.3	19.8	19.7	0.4	-0.1
Trans., Communication, & Util.	35.9	37.7	37.7	1.8	0.0
Trade	113.4	116.1	116.2	2.8	0.1
Wholesale Trade	36.4	37.4	37.4	1.0	0.0
Wholesale Durable Goods	22.6	22.8	22.7	0.1	-0.1
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	13.8	14.6	14.7	0.9	0.1
Retail Trade	77.0	78.7	78.8	1.8	0.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	23.3	23.6	23.6	0.3	0.0
Services	96.2	99.9	99.9	3.7	0.0
Government	66.4	65.4	65.5	-0.9	0.1
Federal	17.0	17.4	17.3	0.3	-0.1
State & Local	49.4	48.0	48.1	-1.3	0.1
State	12.5	13.0	12.6	0.1	-0.4
Local	36.9	35.0	35.5	-1.4	0.5

Includes Shelby and Tipton counties in Tennessee and Crittendon County in Arkansas.

* Data include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay week which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

The Memphis MSA unemployment rate decreased from 6.0 percent to 5.8 percent. Total nonagricultural employment increased by 500 jobs to 415,700. Manufacturing employment increased by 400 jobs to 53,000. The largest increases were reported in paper and allied products (+200) and printing, publishing, and allied industries (+200). Nonmanufacturing employment increased slightly by 100 jobs to 362,700.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

July 1, 1986, through June 30, 1987

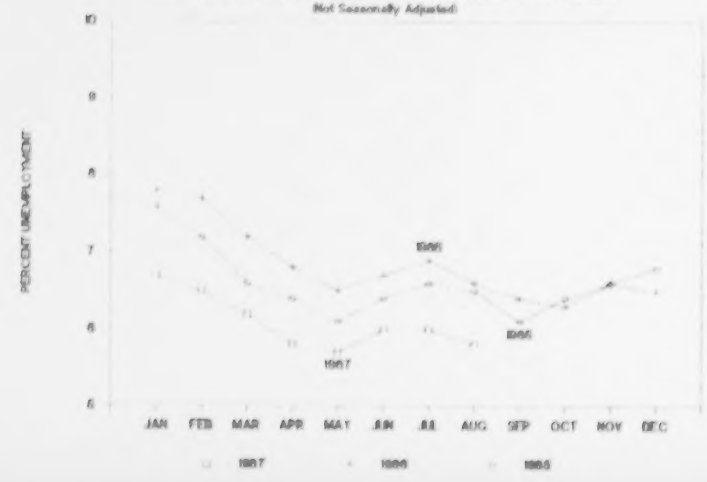
OPENINGS RECEIVED	OPENINGS FILLED	NEW AND RENEWAL APPLICATIONS	INDIVIDUALS PLACED	INDIVIDUALS COUNSELED
17,943	11,344	50,668	8,960	995

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings August 1986	Average Weekly Earnings July 1987	Average Weekly Earnings August 1987	Average Weekly Hours August 1986	Average Weekly Hours July 1987	Average Weekly Hours August 1987	Average Hourly Earnings August 1986	Average Hourly Earnings July 1987	Average Hourly Earnings August 1987
All Manufacturing	376.55	375.31	363.80	42.5	42.6	42.5	8.86	8.81	8.56
Durable Goods	350.30	343.51	328.68	43.3	42.2	41.5	8.09	8.14	7.92
Lumber & Wood Products	218.41	240.62	246.96	40.9	43.2	44.1	5.34	5.57	5.60
Furniture & Fixtures	231.96	183.26	202.01	41.2	38.5	37.9	5.63	4.76	5.33
Nondurable Goods	400.86	405.49	397.16	41.8	43.0	43.5	9.59	9.43	9.13
Food & Kindred Products	379.76	367.08	343.13	40.4	42.0	40.8	9.40	8.74	8.41
Paper & Allied Products	512.94	468.53	469.34	49.8	46.9	47.6	10.30	9.99	9.86
Chemicals & Allied Prod.	467.63	477.05	466.46	39.9	40.6	39.8	11.72	11.75	11.72

MEMPHIS MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

Not Seasonally Adjusted



NASHVILLE MSA

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands) *

INDUSTRY	August 1986	July 1987	August 1987	Net Change August 1986 to August 1987	Net Change July 1987 to August 1987
TOTAL	447.9	453.3	450.8	2.9	-2.5
Manufacturing	89.1	87.8	88.1	-1.0	0.3
Durable Goods	49.9	49.6	49.7	-0.2	0.1
Lumber & Wood Products	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0
Furniture & Fixtures	4.5	4.8	5.0	0.5	0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	8.5	8.1	8.1	-0.4	0.0
Machinery	14.1	14.3	14.3	0.2	0.0
Transportation Equipment	13.7	13.3	13.2	-0.5	-0.1
All Other Durable Goods	6.9	7.0	7.0	0.1	0.0
Nondurable Goods	39.2	38.2	38.4	-0.8	0.2
Food & Kindred Products	7.7	7.3	7.3	-0.4	0.0
Textile Mill Products	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0
Apparel Products	4.6	4.3	4.4	-0.2	0.1
Printing, Publishing, & Allied Ind.	12.7	12.7	12.8	0.1	0.1
Petroleum and Rubber	4.3	4.6	4.6	0.3	0.0
Leather & Leather Products	2.6	2.6	2.7	0.1	0.1
All Other Nondurable Goods	5.9	5.2	5.1	-0.8	-0.1
Nonmanufacturing	358.8	365.5	362.7	3.9	-2.8
Mining	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.1	0.0
Construction	30.5	31.5	30.7	0.2	-0.8
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	21.9	22.0	21.6	-0.3	-0.4
Trade	109.5	111.0	110.3	0.8	-0.7
Wholesale Trade	27.6	27.6	27.9	0.3	0.3
Wholesale Durable Goods	17.7	17.5	17.6	-0.1	0.1
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	9.9	10.1	10.3	0.4	0.2
Retail Trade	81.9	83.4	82.4	0.5	-1.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	31.0	30.6	30.6	-0.4	0.0
Services & Miscellaneous	104.1	105.5	106.2	2.1	0.7
Government	60.8	63.9	62.3	1.5	-1.6
Federal	9.4	9.8	9.8	0.4	0.0
State & Local	51.4	54.1	52.5	1.1	-1.6
State	22.9	24.0	23.9	1.0	-0.1
Local	28.5	30.0	28.6	0.1	-1.4

Includes Cheatham, Davidson, Dickson, Robertson, Rutherford, Sumner, Williamson, and Wilson counties.

*Data include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay week which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

The Nashville MSA unemployment rate decreased from 4.8 percent to 4.6 percent. Total nonagricultural employment decreased by 2,500 jobs to 450,800. Manufacturing employment increased by 300 jobs with the largest increase reported in furniture and fixtures (+200). Nonmanufacturing employment decreased by 2,800 jobs to 362,700. The largest decreases were reported in government (-1,600); construction (-800); retail trade (-1,000); and transportation, communication, and public utilities (-400).

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

July 1, 1986, through June 30, 1987

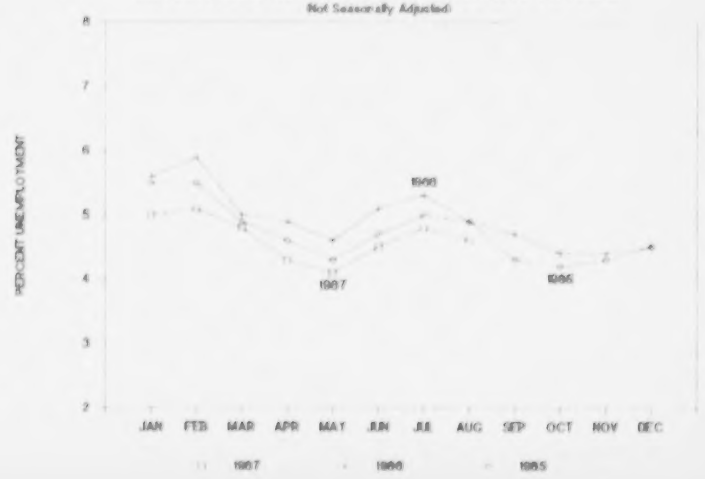
OPENINGS		NEW AND RENEWAL	INDIVIDUALS	
RECEIVED	FILLED	APPLICATIONS	PLACED	COUNSELED
33,020	16,200	57,828	13,270	786

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	August 1986	July 1987	August 1987	August 1986	July 1987	August 1987	August 1986	July 1987	August 1987
All Manufacturing	396.09	415.53	398.60	40.5	40.5	39.9	9.78	10.26	9.99
Durable Goods	415.51	430.52	393.30	39.8	39.9	38.0	10.44	10.79	10.35
Nondurable Goods	365.71	392.18	407.12	41.7	41.5	42.9	8.77	9.45	9.49
Food & Kindred Products	402.33	433.00	405.18	42.7	43.3	41.6	9.42	10.00	9.74
Printing & Publishing	408.39	398.38	430.86	41.8	39.6	42.2	9.77	10.06	10.21

NASHVILLE MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

Not Seasonally Adjusted



U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

News

for release:
8:30 A.M., EDT, Wednesday,
September 23, 1987

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
SOUTHEASTERN REGIONAL OFFICE
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
TELEPHONE: 404-347-4416

Group	All urban consumers			Wage earners & clerical workers		
	UNITED STATES 1/	Unadjusted percent change to Aug. 1987 from		UNITED STATES 1/	Unadjusted percent change to Aug. 1987 from	
		Aug. 1986	July 1987		Aug. 1986	July 1987
All items	342.7	4.3	0.6	337.4	4.3	0.5
All items (1957-59=100)	398.5	-	-	392.4	-	-
Food and beverages	325.4	3.4	0.1	325.1	3.4	0.1
Food	333.8	3.4	0.1	333.4	3.4	0.1
Food at home	319.0	3.3	0	317.4	3.3	0
Food away from home	375.9	3.9	0.3	379.2	3.8	0.3
Alcoholic beverages	247.3	3.0	0.2	249.8	2.8	0.2
Housing	374.9	3.4	0.6	367.0	3.3	0.7
Shelter	425.1	4.9	0.7	411.7	4.8	0.7
Renters' costs 3/	130.1	5.9	0.6	116.0	5.2	0.6
Rent, residential	293.1	4.0	0.7	291.9	4.0	0.7
Apparel and upkeep	214.7	3.7	2.0	212.9	3.4	1.8
Transportation	320.2	6.3	0.5	321.4	6.8	0.5
Medical care	466.1	6.5	0.4	464.2	6.7	0.5
Entertainment	283.9	3.3	0.1	278.5	3.5	0.1
Other goods and services	366.6	5.8	0.4	361.9	5.6	0.4
Purchasing power of the dollar: 1967=$1.00	$.292	- 3.9	- 0.3	$.296	- 4.2	- 0.7
1957-59=$1.00	$.251	-	-	$.255	-	-

Group	All urban consumers			Wage earners & clerical workers		
	ALL ITEMS 2/	Unadjusted percent change to Aug. 1987 from		ALL ITEMS 2/	Unadjusted percent change to Aug. 1987 from	
		Aug. 1986	July 1987		Aug. 1986	July 1987
SOUTH	183.2	3.9	0.3	182.1	3.9	0.3
Less than 50,000 pop	180.0	3.3	0.1	180.9	3.4	0.2
50,000 - 450,000 pop	181.7	3.9	0.2	182.5	4.1	0.2
450,000 - 1,200,000 pop	184.8	3.5	0.4	180.6	3.4	0.3
1,200,000 or more pop	184.0	4.1	0.4	183.3	4.1	0.3

1/ Base year is 1967=100.
2/ Base year is December 1977=100.
3/ Base year is December 1982 for CPI-U, December 1984 for CPI-W.

NOTE: Effective in 1987, the frequency of publication for the Atlanta indexes was changed from bimonthly to semiannual. Because they are based on smaller samples, local area indexes are subject to substantially more sampling and other measurement error than national indexes. BLS strongly urges users to consider the use of national indexes in escalator agreements.

NOTE: Beginning with the release of data for January 1988 in February 1988, most Consumer Price Indexes will shift to a new reference base year. All indexes currently expressed on a base of 1967=100, or any other base through December 1981, will be rebased to 1982-84=100.

Department of Employment Security, June 1987, Publications Auth. No. 333099; 1,800 copies, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor. This document was promulgated at a cost of $0.32 per copy. For further information, contact Research and Statistics Division, Department of Employment Security, 519 Cordell Hull Bldg., Nashville, TN 37219-5122. (615) 741-1729.

TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
519 CORDELL HULL BUILDING
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37219-5122

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